6. I am further to point out that passage money under the old rules was denied to Warrant Officers pensioned or invalided in that grade, exception being made only in favor of the two classes referred to in paragraph 4, and it is to these two classes alone that free passages in lieu of passage money, under the General Order of 1868, is admissible.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT, FORT WILLIAM, THE 13TH OCTOBER 1870.

No. 273.

Copy of the above forwarded to the Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, Military Department, for the information of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

(By order.)

(Signed) E. H. H. COLLEN, Lieut., R. A.,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 4. ORDER THEREON, 1st November 1870, No. 3166.

Communicated to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and the Controller of Military Accounts.

(Signed) A. T. WILDE, Major-General,
Secretary to Government.

No. 5. Proceedings of Government, 1st November 1870, No. 3169.

Read the following :—

Extract from a Military despatch from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, dated India Office, London, 14th September 1870, No. 70.

Para. 1. With reference to your Military letter No. 304, dated 12th October 1869, bringing to notice the faulty construction of one of Davis' patent steam strikers, which had broken after being a short time in use, I have to inform you that the hammer has been examined and found to have been imperfectly manufactured, but that the imperfections are such as could only be developed by continuous work, and were not perceptible until the hammer had been so tried. The patentee has expressed regret that so defective a tool should have been supplied, and will re-place it with a serviceable hammer.

Communicated to the Inspector General of Ordnance, with reference to Proceedings of Government, 28th September 1869, No. 3402.

2. With reference to paragraph 6 of your Military letter No. 276, dated 10th September 1869, I request that you will state on what indent Carre's Ice Machines were demanded, as the supply cannot be traced, and consequently no steps can be taken with respect to the spare thermometers which you have caused to be sent to this country. It should also be stated by what ship the thermometers were received.

Communicated to the Inspector General, Indian Medical Department, with reference to Proceedings of Government, 25th August 1869, No. 3059, and in view to the required information being furnished.

3. I transmit, herewith, copy of a letter from the War Office, dated 14th July last, regarding the trial of Captain Nolan's range finder, and have to inform you that I have sanctioned the supply of two sets of these instruments for trial by the Royal Artillery serving at your Presidency. Six copies of a table, showing the results of experiments with the range finder, are enclosed.

Communicated to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and Inspector General of Ordnance.

Of the six copies received of the table referred to, two will be forwarded to the Adjutant General's Department, and four to the Inspector General of Ordnance.

From Brigadier General J. Adye, Director of Artillery, to the Under Secretary of State, India Office; dated War Office, 14th July 1870.

I am directed by Mr. Secretary Cardwell to acquaint you, for the information of the Secretary of State for India in Council, that the preliminary trials of Captain Nolan's "Range Finder" (described in appendix No. IX of the report of the special Committee on Shrapnel or Segment shell) have been so successful that eight sets of the instruments have been ordered for an extended trial by the Royal Artillery in the United Kingdom.

I am to state that Mr. Cardwell considers it probable that these instruments would be found specially useful in India, both for ordinary field and mountain service, and he thinks it right therefore to ask whether the Duke of Argyll would wish one or more sets of instruments to be provided for trial by the Royal Artillery in India.

The estimated cost of a set of "Range Finders" exclusive of fittings to guns is about £25.

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4. A reference* was made to your Government in July 1869, regarding the shares of the second and third distributions of the Banda and Kirwee Prize Money of Private James Smith, No. 873, 3rd Madras European Regiment, which are claimed by his relatives in this country.

* Despatch No. 63, 8th July 1869, para. 1.

5. In reply† to this reference, you forwarded a return of the second and third shares of the Prize money of James Smith, No. 1186, and the Pay Examiner stated that "there are three "men bearing the name of James Smith, whose "regimental numbers respectively are 182, 682, "and 1186; the shares of the two first were "remitted to England, and the first share of the "last man was adjusted in India. No man named "James Smith, bearing the number 873, appears "upon the Prize roll of the 3rd European Regi-"ment."

†Letter from Madras, No. 76, dated 10th May 1870, para. 3.

6. From a reference to the Muster roll of the Regiment for the year 1858, it would seem that the number 682, given on the Prize roll to James Smith, is a mistake, and that it should have been 873.

7. It was James Smith, No. 873, who was afterwards Farrier Serjeant in the 5th Lancers, and whose share of the first distribution of the Banda and Kirwee Prize money was paid at Lucknow. It is therefore evident that some confusion has arisen in the Prize Department at your Presidency between this man and No. 1186, and that the remark "claimed in India" on the rolls for the first distribution, should appear against the former instead of the latter.

8. The Prize rolls in this office have been altered accordingly, and the shares of the three men, stand as follows:—

No. 182, James Smith, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd, shares payable in England.

No. 873, James Smith, 1st share paid in India; 2nd and 3rd shares payable in England.

No. 1186, James Smith, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd shares payable in England.

9. I request that a corresponding alteration may be made in the rolls at your Presidency.

Communicated, with reference to the correspondence marginally cited, to the Controller of Military Accounts, who is requested to cause the required alteration to be made in the rolls alluded to in paragraph 9.

Pro. of Govt., 17th Aug. 1869, No. 2992.
Memo. from Pay Examiner, (Prize Branch), 13th April 1870, No. 171.

10. I have to inform you that 500 water bottles, of a pattern invented by Captain Hawes, were shipped to your Presidency on the *St. Magnus* in January last. These bottles are believed to be a great improvement on the present pattern, and this supply has been sanctioned, that they may be issued to troops, for the purpose of being tried and reported upon.

11. By inadvertence no communication was made to you on the subject, but I now request that you will give the necessary directions for the trial of the water bottles. A memorandum regarding them is herewith transmitted.

Communicated to the Inspector General of Ordnance, with reference to Proceedings of Government, 20th September 1870, No. 2688.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief (who will also be furnished with a copy of those Proceedings) will be so good as to cause the bottles in question to be tried, if considered unobjectionable, with reference to the remarks made by the Inspector General of Ordnance as to their condition. The necessary report will be submitted to Government in due course.

MEMORANDUM.

New Pattern or (Captain Hawes') Water Bottle.

The objects aimed at in this bottle are as follows :—

1st. To obviate the inconvenience caused by the frequent loss of corks and stoppers so often complained of in other patterns.

2ndly. To enable a man to drink with facility, (one hand alone being required) and whilst riding or on the march.

3rdly. To secure a bottle sufficiently light consistent with a reasonable capacity and strength, nor so liable to be broken as all glass bottles are.

This bottle holds just upon an imperial quart, which His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief believes should be the minimum capacity for a water bottle for troops.

The bottle is easily opened to be filled by turning the cap in the bayonet catch from right to left, the thumb being placed against the projection for the snake hook.

The whole cap now serves for a handle for the man to fill his bottle at a stream or well, to drink from the nozzle it is only necessary to turn it when closed the hand holding the milled edge) from left to right, the air passes in by the side hole allowing a sufficiently free flow of water from the nozzle.

The top consists of two parts the nozzle part, and the lower cap which has a leather washer, they are fastened together by a screw and two washers, a leather and a metal one, the whole can be easily repaired and cleaned.

The spare tops can be fixed to any shaped bottle by means of the band in which are the studs for the bayonet catch, and the snake hook.

The bottle has been highly approved of by the authorities at the Horse-Guards, and its cost, it is believed, can be reduced to considerably less than 2s.

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12. I forward herewith six copies of a translation of a description of the Le Boulengé Chronograph, by Lieutenant C. Jones, Royal Artillery.

Ordered that the six copies received of the pamphlet referred to, be distributed as follows :—

Adjutant General...	2 copies.
Inspector General of Ordnance ...	4 ,,

13 Herewith are forwarded nine Abyssinian Medals for delivery to :—

Captain W. W. Edwardes.
Lieutenant F. M. Onslow.
Do. F. H. Tyrrell.
Do. R. Wilson.
Ensign J. E. Porteous, now a Lieutenant in the Madras Staff Corps.
Lieutenant G. Godfrey.
Do. O. W. deThoren, 45th Foot.
Assistant Surgeon C. A. Harvey.
Do. W. Hanks.

Ordered that the Medals referred to, be forwarded to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, for delivery to the Officers concerned.

No. 70. ORDER THEREON, 2nd November 1870, No. 3199.

Communicated to the Secretary of State for India.

(Signed) A. T. WILDE, Major-General,
Secretary to Government.

No. 71. From the Secretary to Government, Military Department, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department; dated Fort Saint George, 2nd November 1870, No. 3203.

In acknowledging the receipt of your docket No. 143, dated Simla, October 1870, I am directed to request that, under the orders of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, this Government may be furnished, as early as possible, with a copy of the rules regulating house-rent at Calcutta and Simla, to the Staff of the Viceroy and of the Right Honorable the Commander-in-Chief in India.

Read the following papers :—

No. 72. Memorandum from the Adjutant General, to the Secretary to Government, Military Department; dated Head Quarters, Ootacamund, 15th August 1870, No. 171.

With reference to paragraph I of the Order of Government, No. 732, dated 25th February 1862, the Commander-in-Chief has the honor to submit the within letter from the Inspector General, Indian Medical Department, transmitting a Report for 1869, on the general working of, and expenses connected with the maintenance of Military Lock Hospitals in this Presidency.

From the Inspector General, Indian Medical Department, to the Adjutant General, Head Quarters, Ootocamund; dated Fort Saint George, 10th August 1870, No. 192.

I have the honor to submit, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and Government, a report on the general working of and expenses connected with the maintenance of Military Lock Hospitals in this Presidency, during 1869.

2. I have to apologise for the late date at which it has been forwarded, the delay having been caused by the non-receipt of returns from the Lock Hospitals at Rangoon and Tonghoo, which have not yet been received, but measures have been taken to ensure greater punctuality in future.

Bangalore.	Trichinopoly.
Bellary.	Saint Thomas' Mount.
Cannanore.	Thyetmyo.
Kamptee.	Wellington.
Secunderabad.	

3. *Numbers treated.*—The returns from the institutions marginally noted, show the total number of women treated to have been 1,278, being fourteen less than the number for the previous year, notwithstanding that the return from the recently established hospital at Thyetmyo appears for the first time on the list. The annexed table, A, exhibits the admissions and deaths under each disease in the various hospitals.

4. *Expenses.*—The expenses connected with the institutions amounted to Rs. 19,113-12-10, showing an increase of Rupees 288-11-7, as compared with 1868. The extra expenditure has been caused by the charge for the new Lock Hospital at Thyetmyo, which amounted to Rupees 848-2-0. Deducting that from the total cost, it appears that there has been a decrease of Rupees 559-6-5 in the working expenses of the older institutions. The average cost to the State, connected with the treatment of each patient, has ranged from Rupees 50-6-1 at Wellington, to Rupees 7-4-8 at Secunderabad, and the mean average cost was Rupees 14-15-3. Annexed table, B, shows in detail th[illegible] various items of expenditure in each hospital.

5. [illegible]neral *working of Lock Hospitals.*—The working of these institutions has, on the whole, [illegible]tisfactory. Most of the Medical Officers in charge of them report that the type

of disease now coming under notice is much milder. The system of only registering women consorting with British soldiers is very much complained of, and satisfactory results are anticipated from the extension of registration to all public prostitutes living in Cantonments. With regard to Cannanore, Dr. Blacklock remarks to the effect, that venereal disease can never be thoroughly put down there, till the Contagious Diseases Act is in steady operation in all towns along the coast, as seamen from other unprotected places are apt to re-introduce disease. There is also in most large Cantonments a considerable amount of clandestine prostitution carried on by female sutlers and other camp followers, and although this is a fertile source of disease, it is very difficult to bring the offenders within the scope of the Act, as they are often ostensibly the wives or mistresses of other followers, and do not frequent brothels.

6. *Effects of Lock Hospitals on venereal disease amongst British Soldiers.*—The following table, for which I am indebted to the Inspector General British Medical Service, exhibits the admissions from venereal disease amongst European troops at stations at which Lock Hospitals exist, and the per centage of admissions to strength. The total admissions were 1,612 against 1,453 in 1868, showing an increase of 159 cases; but the contrast is hardly a fair one, as there are in the statement for 1869 returns from three stations where locks have recently been established, which did not appear in the table for 1868. The places referred to are Rangoon, Thyetmyo and Tonghoo, and eliminating the 264 admissions which took place in these from the total for 1869, it will be found that only 1,348 admissions occurred in the other stations, thus showing an actual decrease of 105 in localities where Lock Hospitals have, for some time, been in operation. The per centage of admissions to strength varies in the different stations from 7·69 at Tonghoo, to 42·70 at Trichinopoly. The very large ratio at the latter may be explained by the following remarks of the Medical Officer in charge of the Lock Hospital there:—"The numbers of admissions "into this institution during the year under review have been considerably less than in the previous "year—59 against 110; and no doubt this is mainly attributable to the fact that the servants on "the establishment were prohibited from searching after cases and exercising any pressure in "bringing them to hospital. The Police also rendered little or no assistance; the truth being "that they had no authority for doing so, and it is to be hoped that, under the Act for registration "of prostitutes, which came into operation towards the latter end of the year, more satisfactory "results will be obtained." In all the stations, except Trichinopoly, Secunderabad and Kamptee, there has been a decrease in the ratio of admissions to strength. The decline has been most marked in Wellington and Bangalore—the per centage in the former having fallen from 25·50 to 11·47, and in the latter from 20·38 to 11·88. The mean per centage for the whole of the stations was 18·38; while in 1868, it was 21·44.

Table of admissions from venereal affections among European troops in the following stations, where Lock Hospitals exist.

	1868.			1869.		
	Strength.	Admitted.	Percentage of admissions to strength.	Strength.	Admitted.	Percentage of admissions to strength.
Bangalore	1,673	341	20·38	1,658	197	11·88
Bellary	569	157	27·59	864	169	19·56
Cannanore	666	74	11·11	674	80	11·86
Kamptee	887	209	23·56	758	192	25·32
Rangoon	......	......	......	792	161	20·32
Saint Thomas' Mount.	426	158	37·08	486	139	28·60
Secunderabad	2,089	374	17·90	2,057	403	19·59
Thyetmyo	......	......	......	476	85	17·85
Tonghoo	......	......	......	325	18	7·69
Trichinopoly	219	77	35·15	288	123	42·70
Wellington	247	63	25·50	392	45	11·47
Total...	6,776	1,453	21·44	8,770	1,612	18·38

(Signed) W. MACKENZIE, M.

Inspr. Genl. Indian Dept.

Extracts from the Annual Reports of Medical Officers in charge of Lock Hospitals for prostitutes.

BANGALORE, *by Surgeon-Major W. Johnston,* M. D.—"During the year ending the 31st December 1869, 473 cases of venereal disease, or 131 in excess of the previous year, were subjected to medical treatment in the Lock Hospital at this station. The institution continues to work very satisfactorily, its internal economy being conducted so as to conduce to the comfort and well-being of its unfortunate inmates, and thus to win their entire confidence. Hence it has been remarked, that, for some months, a disposition has been shown by infected women voluntarily to seek admission into its wards, for the good it offered them. Venereal diseases, in its several forms, as observed amongst the registered prostitutes—the subject of periodical health examination was, without exception, of a mild type. But it was far otherwise with the non-registered, a very numerous class, indeed, at this station, and compared to which the "registered" is a mere fraction. Pursuing their illicit calling without let or hinderance, and, under no surveillance or restriction whatever, those non-registered prostitutes are thus permitted to scatter disease, as it were broad cast, relaxing only for a time, when no longer able to endure physical suffering"

BELLARY, *by Surgeon W. A. Smith,* M. D.—"There have been 123 cases of venereal disease under treatment during the year, 11 of which remained from 1868."

"With the exception of 3 cases which terminated fatally, and 16 remaining in hospital at the end of the year, all were discharged cured."

"None of the patients absconded under treatment."

"It appears that there has been a considerable decrease among the patients during the last year. The admissions have been only 112 against the nine years' average of 18.., and the total treated have been 73 less. The decrease can scarcely be attributed either to the institution having become less populated, or to a diminution of venereal disease in the Bellary bazaars; but a cause 's, I think, to be found in the different system adopted in obtaining patients."

"Formerly, the Lock Hospital Matron used to visit the residences of the different prostitutes, nd, with the assistance of the Police, bring those diseased up for treatment. Now *only those* omen who are known to be frequented by Europeans (as reported by the Police), are registered the Cantonment Magistrate's Office, and are periodically inspected at the Dispensary—all the st being left to spread disease as they choose."

"During 1868, the number of prostitutes registered was 183; and in the beginning of 1869, it as 166; and at a later period, it was reduced to 65—the latter number being supposed to repre- nt the number of women 'frequented by Europeans.'"

CANNANORE, *by Surgeon-Major A. Blacklock.*—"There were only 6 7 admissions in 1869, inst 107 in the previous year. As the average strength of women on the roll was 69·25 in 8 and 57·08 in 1869, there has been a considerable diminution of disease in the past year. most remarkable fact of the year under notice is, that there has not been a case of secondary is. No hard sore has been seen; and only two cases of bubo, both now in hospital, and one n an unusually bad one. It began, however, at Calicut."

rom this report, and that for 1868, it is evident that venereal disease is steadily becoming Cannanore. Now that the Police have power to apprehend all loose women residing miles of the Cantonment, disease of the genitals, except from mechanical irritation, ost unknown in two or three years hence. But venereal disease will never be entirely ..., till the Contagious Disease Act is in steady operation in all towns along the coast."

"New venereal, of course, is always being imported into such towns by foreign seamen; but the disease can never spread to any great extent where the Act is carefully carried out."

KAMPTEE, *by Surgeon J. E. Dickinson.*—"Two hundred and one cases of disease have come under treatment during the past year, and there has been no deaths, and 178 women have been discharged cured—twenty-three remaining under treatment at the end of the year. The average daily sick, fifteen."

"For Europeans there are fifty-four registered prostitutes, and eighty-nine for Natives."

SECUNDERABAD, *by Surgeon-Major A. C. Macleod.*—"During the last quarter that I have been myself in charge as well as during the preceding quarters, as shown by the cases reco

in the Journal), the admissions have been almost universally for disease of a mild and tractable type. The only exception perhaps is a case now under treatment, and attended with extensive sloughing of the external genitals, and accompanied by fever of a low and adynamic character."

"There has been but one casualty, and that from other than a venereal cause."

TRICHINOPOLY, *by Surgeon-Major J. Peterkin*, M.D.—"Left to their own choice, it was only when they were driven to it by dire suffering, that these women sought admission into hospital, and many of them presented dreadful ravages of disease. Most of the cases of primary syphilis were of the soft character, and were treated with simple remedies; but as, in many instances, symptoms of a secondary and even tertiary nature were present, great benefit resulted from a mild mercurial course."

THYETMYO, *by Assistant Surgeon William Hanks.*—"The hospital was opened on the 1st June 1869, the number of registered prostitutes at this time being thirty-five. The examinations have been made bi-monthly, and have had a most perceptible effect in diminishing the rat[e] of venereal disease amongst the European troops stationed here. The admissions in the righ[t] Wing of Her Majesty's 76th Foot, from January 1st to June 30th 1869, were twenty-nine whilst from July 1st to 31st December, they were only eighteen. The same benefit was als[o] experienced in the Royal Artillery."

"The number of registered prostitutes has become less since the opening of the hospital From thirty-five it has gradually come down to thirteen,—the number now on the Register. Thi[s] falling off appears to have been due to the fact that the women, owing to their dislike to th[e] examination, having left the station for Rangoon, where they are under no such supervision."

"At present, the only registered prostitutes are those living in Bamboo Ally, whilst [it] is undeniable that many women, carrying on clandestine prostitution, are living in other parts [of] the bazaar. I would therefore strongly recommend, for the proper and efficient carrying [out] the Act, that a compulsory system of registration be adopted, and that any woman known [as] carrying on her trade, or to have been visited by an European soldier, should at once be [put] on the list of prostitutes."

WELLINGTON, *by Surgeon-Major H. L. Cowen.*—"It is very difficult to arrive at the [extent] of prostitution that has been carried on here during the past year, the number of registered [women] being extremely small, in comparison to the number surmised to be plying the trade of ha[rlots;] yet these creatures must be free from disease, for only twenty-six cases have been treated [in the] Lock Hospital, of which seven have been of primary syphilis, one secondary syphilis, and seve[n] Gonorrhœa, showing a decrease of five in all from last year, and this too with the extens[ion of] the Contagious Disease Act to Coonoor. There has been no casualties during the year."

A.

MILITARY.

RETURN of sick treated in the undermentioned Lock Hospitals for the year 1869.

…alore.			Bellary.			Cannanore.			Kamptee.			Rangoon.			Secunderabad.			Trichinopoly.			St. Thomas' Mount.			Thyetmyo.			Tonghoo.			Wellington.	
	Admitted.	Died.	Remained.	Admitted.	Died.	Remained.	Admitted.	Died.	Remained.	Admitted.	Died.	Remained.	Admitted.	Died.	Remained.	Admitted.	Died.	Remained.	Admitted.	Died.	Remained.	Admitted.	Died.	Remained.	Admitted.	Died.	Remained.	Admitted.	Died.	Remained.	Admitted.
	284	7	3	53	1	3	29	...	9	63	...	Return not received.			3	46	1	4	27	...	...	6	...	...	14	...	Return not received.			1	6
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	135	...	8	56	...	6	38	...	6	120	...				7	136	...	1	32	...	...	17	...	...	15	...				2	1
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4	419	7	11	112	3	9	67	...	16	185	...				13	241	1	8	59	...	...	23	...	...	35	...				3	[illegible]

...	....							....	....			
...	144 0 0	120 0 0	60 0 0	120 0 0	received	132 0 0	144 0 0	....			not rece	441
						78 0 0	84 0 0	....	98 0 0	,		

No. 73. ORDER THEREON, 3rd November 1870, No. 3204.

Ordered that the foregoing report be forwarded to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India.

2. The Government consider the results of the working of the Lock Hospitals at the several stations to be generally satisfactory.

3. In the experimental introduction, into Military Cantonments* brought under the operation of Madras Act I. of 1866, of the Rules† framed under clause 7 of Section 19 of the Act, viz. for the inspection and controlling of houses of ill-fame, and for preventing the spread of venereal disease, the following provisions are made :—

* Wellington, Saint Thomas' Mount, Poonamallee, Palaveram, Bellary, Trichinopoly and Cannanore.

† Chapter V of Cantonment Rules.

Rule 3.—" The public prostitutes in every Military Cantonment to which " these rules have been declared by Government to be applicable, shall be divided " into two classes, viz., 1st, public prostitutes frequented by Europeans, 2nd, public prostitutes not so frequented.".

Rule 4.—" Unless it shall be otherwise ordered by Government, these s shall be held to be applicable to public prostitutes of the first only of the classes mentioned in the last preceding rule; but it shall be competent to ernment to declare any or all of these rules to be applicable to both of the classes."

. On a representation made to Government in July 1868, that the applica- of the rules in question at Wellington resulted in an evasion of the prescribed registration, it was declared* that the rules contained in Chapter V should be to be applicable in that Cantonment to public prostitutes of both the classes ntioned in paragraph 3 of that Chapter.

* Pro. of Govt., 29th July 1868, No. 2954.

5. As regards the other Cantonments, no similar declaration has been made; d from the opinions of the Medical Officers, whose reports are extracted by the pector General Indian Medical Department, the system of registering only nen consorting with British soldiers is looked upon as being but partially nedial—more extensive beneficial results being expected only by bringing under egistration all public prostitutes living in Cantonments.

6. Before acting upon these opinions, the views of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will be requested thereon.

(Signed) A. T. WILDE, Major General,
Secretary to Government.

Read the following papers :—

o. 74. From the Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department; dated Simla, 31st August 1870, No. 1497-R.

Referring to previous correspondence on the subject of the removal by rail cholera-stricken troops, and to that between the Quarter Master General's epartment and the Bengal Railway Department, ending with Colonel Lumsden's, o. 532-C of the 31st December 1869, regarding the rates of charge to be made